

JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

MIKADO ISSUES PROCLAMATION CALLING SUBJECTS TO STAND BY COLORS.

APPEAL TO ARMS IS LAST GO

Note From Japan Was Ignored by Berlin and Kiao-Chow Has Been Prepared to Stand Siege.

Tokio.—The Emperor of Japan has declared war on Germany. This action was taken at the expiration of the time limit of Japan's ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of Kiao-Chow. The Japanese Government has ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea.

The Imperial rescript declaring war on Germany was issued in the evening. It officially inaugurates hostilities in the Far East as a result of Germany's failure to reply to the Japanese ultimatum.

The proclamation of the Emperor sent a thrill through the country. Japan's entrance upon the fulfillment of her obligations to her ally, Great Britain, responds to the popular will from one end of the land to the other. Cheering crowds assembled before public buildings and at night there were lantern processions through the streets. The popular manifestations, however, do not approach the enthusiasm which preceded the war with Russia.

Count Von Rex, the German Ambassador, has been handed his passports. He probably will leave for America. George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, will represent Germany. The Diet has been convened in special session for September 3.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which lately was at Tsing Tau, the seaport of Kiao-Chow, is reported to have sailed. She perhaps will go to a neutral port and disarm. It is believed this action will keep Austria out of the war in the Orient, although unforeseen circumstances may force Japan to change this policy. No action has been taken relative to Austria and the Foreign Office has explained that Japan will remain friendly until Austria adopts an attitude which it regards as offensive.

It is reported here that Germany has been trying to transfer the German Railroad in Shan Tung, China, to America. Tokio believes, however, that the United States pursuing the policy of neutrality outlined by President Wilson, will not accept. President Wilson's announcement of neutrality has greatly pleased the Japanese.

THE BIG BATTLE HAS BEGUN.

Allied Armies Battle With Germans Along Twenty-Mile Line.

London.—After nearly three weeks of mobilizing the battle of giants has begun.

Roughly speaking the Germans are trying to work around the allies' flank in Belgium, while the French are attempting to apply the same process to the Germans in Alsace.

Almost all the encounters that have gone before have been mere reconnaissances. The defeat of a regiment here and there has been proclaimed as a great victory but in this grapple of hundreds of thousands most of these affairs have had no significance.

Official announcements from both sides have been extremely candid so far. From the standpoint of the allies the important feature in Saturday's developments is the great battle which began in the morning on the Namur-Charleroi line. This is being fought on the position chosen by the allies.

A German official statement says that troops under command of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, fighting between Metz and Vosges, took 10,000 prisoners and 50 guns. It adds that the French troops opposing the Germans comprised eight army corps.

An official British statement explains calmly that nothing resembling a great battle has been fought as yet and warns the people against optimism.

Mobilize in Italy.

Paris.—Via London.—The newspaper Eclair says it has learned that August 27 is fixed as the date upon which general Italian mobilization is ordered.

Money to Belgium.

London.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Paris says France and Great Britain have agreed to advance Belgium \$100,000,000 to aid her to face the necessities arising from the war. France and Great Britain each will provide half of this sum.

Berlin Hears Decree.

Washington.—Japan's declaration of war on Germany has reached Berlin, according to official reports received in Washington. Whether the declaration was sent by cable or wireless was not indicated.

Report Confirmed.

Paris.—The foreign office declared that France and Great Britain had agreed to advance to Belgium to help her meet the demands of Germany, the sum of \$100,000,000. Each power will contribute \$50,000,000.

Airship Destroyed.

Paris.—Zeppelin airship No. 8, according to official announcement, has been destroyed by French shells at a point between Celles and Balonville. The airship was coming from the direction of Strassburg. Balonville is in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 19 miles south-east of Lunéville.

In Collision.

London.—The Leyland Line steamer Canadian from Boston August 14 for Liverpool has been in collision of the Southwest coast of Ireland.

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO CITIZENS TO BE NEUTRAL

"Every Man Who Loves America Will Act and Speak," He Says, "in Spirit of Fairness and Impartiality."

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson issued the following proclamation:

"My Fellow Countrymen:—I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during these last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States, and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our choice what its effects upon us will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster."

"The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned."

"The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what ministers utter in their pulpits and men proclaim as their opinions on the street."

"The people of the United States are drawn from many nations, and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it."

"Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility, responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States—whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its Government should unite them as Americans all, bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests—may be divided in camps of hostile opinion; not against each other, involved in the war itself, in impulse and opinion if not in action. Such divisions among us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend."

"I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides."

"The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

"My thought is of America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self control, the efficiency of dispassionate action; a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own counsels, and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world."

"Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves the restraints which will bring to our people the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace we covet for them?"

M'REYNOLDS GOES TO SUPREME COURT

Attorney-General Is Succeeded by Texan, T. W. Gregory.

Washington.—The nomination of James C. McReynolds, Attorney-General of the United States, to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Associate Justice Lurton was sent to the Senate.

Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas, who for the last year has been employed as a special assistant Attorney-General in charge of the New Haven case, was chosen as the successor to Mr. McReynolds in President Wilson's Cabinet.

The elevation of Mr. McReynolds to the Supreme bench marked the first break in the President's official family in the year and a half of his life.

There has been no doubt ever since the death of Justice Lurton but that Mr. McReynolds could have the place on the bench if he wanted it. There was a good deal of doubt, however, that Mr. McReynolds would care to give up the Cabinet place and the many plans he had mapped out for the conduct of that office. It was only a few days ago that he finally made up his mind to leave the Cabinet and accept the appointment.

Mr. Gregory, the new Attorney-General, is 53 years old. He is supposed to have had the strong backing of Col. E. M. House, the President's friend from Texas and New York.

Mr. Gregory was graduated from Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn., in 1883. He was a special student at the University of Virginia and took his degree of bachelor of law at the University of Texas. He was admitted to the bar in Texas in 1885 and has practiced there ever since.

\$60,000,000 IN GOODS FOR U. S.

France Insures Her Economic Life by Taking Big Contracts.

Paris.—The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has obtained orders from America for \$60,000,000 worth of French goods in the making of which women are largely employed.

The project was put through under the conviction that insuring the continuance of her economic life was the best way of helping France at this juncture.

JACOB H. SCHIFF SKEPTICAL.

Doubts If Czar Has Granted Full Civil Rights to Jews.

New York.—Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and an active worker in behalf of the Jewish people, is dubious over the motives which actuated the Czar of Russia to promise citizenship to the Jews. He said:

"In regard to the report that the Czar has promised full civil rights to Jews, I should like to see the message. I am somewhat wanting in faith."

CARDINAL FARLEY APPEALS.

Asks Transportation Home for Americans at Brunnen, Switzerland.

Washington.—Cardinal Farley has cabled Senator O'Gorman of New York asking him to procure transportation home for a party of forty-seven Americans now detained at the Grand Hotel, Brunnen, Switzerland.

Mr. O'Gorman said he had taken the matter up with Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, who promised to instruct the local American Consul to make the arrangements.

FLEET TO CARRY FOOD.

British Ships Said to Be Planning a Combined Movement.

Wilmington, N. C.—Three British steamers Kylesmohr, Singapore and Norfolk, cleared from this port for Savannah, Jacksonville and Norfolk respectively, at which ports they expect to receive cargoes for Europe.

A rumor which could not be confirmed is that these steamers will receive cargoes of foodstuffs for Great Britain and will join other steamers with like cargoes from Atlantic ports.

CANADA WAR PARLIAMENT OPEN

Government Gives Notice of \$50,000,000 Credit Request.

Ottawa.—Canada's first war Parliament was opened by the Duke of Connaught. The Duke was accompanied by the Duchess, who is a grandniece of the Kaiser and a daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Red Prince, who was the most picturesque soldier in the Franco-Prussian war.

The Government gives notice that it will ask for a war credit of \$50,000,000.

FOREIGN SHIPS ARE LET IN

Registry Bill Excludes Them From Coastwise Trade

HOUSE PLAN WINS OUT

President Authorized to Suspend Navigation Laws Requiring Officers of Ships to Be American Citizens—Remove 5-Year Restriction

Washington.—The Senate-amended registry bill, containing the provision allowing foreign-built vessels to engage in coastwise trade was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 40 to 20. By the same vote the House bill was adopted, thereby opening the way to American registry of foreign vessels for operation in the transatlantic trade.

This bill makes it possible to admit foreign vessels to American registry and thus provide an outlet for American grain and other products now prevented, through a lack of ships, from reaching the markets of Europe.

The bill enacts into law the Administration plan to restore the transatlantic trade paralyzed by the European war. It is also designed to encourage the American merchant marine. Already the Hamburg-American line has received proposals for the purchase of certain of its vessels now in American waters, and the North German Lloyd Line has announced that it will sell some of its ships. Administration officials expect to see many foreign-built ships come under the American flag soon after President Wilson signs the bill.

Under the terms of the House bill the foreign built ships admitted to registry in the United States will not be entitled to enter the coastwise trade of the United States. The House bill which is the one that will be enacted, amends the Panama Canal act which admits to registry foreign ships that have been built within five years. The bill accepted removes the five year restriction and will admit all foreign built ships to American registry for the overseas trade.

The House bill also authorizes the President in his discretion when the need of domestic commerce in his judgment require it, to suspend the navigation laws of the United States in so far as they require the officers of the foreign built ships shall be American citizens and to waive the requirements for survey, measurement and inspection by American officers.

The bill as it was presented by Senator O'Gorman from the conference committee was rejected 40 to 20. Immediately the New York Senator moved to instruct the Senate conferees to recede from the Senate amendments which the Senate had just disapproved and to concur in the House bill.

ENGLAND IS SOUNDED.

Informal Overtures Made Regarding Purchase of German Ships.

Washington.—The British Government has been unofficially sounded by the State Department with a view to eliciting some information as to the attitude of the allies toward the transfer of foreign ships to American registry. This fact is not details of the representations informally expressed by this Government are obtainable. The Treasury Department disclaimed having made any such representations, while at the State Department it was said that no reply of a formal character had been received from the British Foreign Office.

The impression prevails that the Hamburg-American Line was the one most likely to be involved in a transfer to the American flag. Officials of the State Department said that inquiries had been made with respect to another system of ships. One official insisted that it was not with regard to the Hamburg-American ships that the interchange of questions had taken place.

WILSON IS FOR WAR INSURANCE

Bill Will Provide \$5,000,000 to Pay Losses on U. S. Ships.

Washington.—President Wilson has endorsed the proposal to have the government insure American ships and cargoes against war risks. Bills embodying this proposal were introduced in the House and Senate and will be pressed for the discontinuance of the insurance by the government at the termination of the European war.

Provisions will be made for the creation of a new bureau in the Treasury Department to be known as the Bureau of War Insurance. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 will be made at first as a fund out of which losses will be paid. The rates of insurance and other administrative details are to be left to the Secretary of the Treasury and his assistants.

BARB WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

England Follows French Lead—Belgium May Do Likewise.

London.—The British Army Council has decided not to allow any war correspondents to accompany the expeditionary force for the present. Some passes had been issued, but these were revoked.

In a letter announcing its decision the Council says that the French Army officials have also decided not to allow any correspondents to accompany their forces.

ALIEN INFLOW HARD HIT.

Only 20,986 for 14 Days, Over Half Less Than Last Year.

Washington, D. C.—War's effect upon the tide of immigration into the United States was indicated by official figures showing a decrease of more than 50 per cent. in the number of aliens coming in during the first half of August, compared with the same days last year. From August 1 to 14 the immigrants numbered 20,986, compared with 56,476 last year.

GEN. CARRANZA IN MEXICO CITY

Greeted by Cheering Crowds Lining Decorated Streets

WILL KEEP ALL PLEDGES

Last Step in Triumph of Revolution Against Madero's Murderers Taken First Chief Says Agrarian Reforms Will Be Put Into Effect.

Mexico City.—At last General Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutional revolution against the murderers of President Francisco Madero which began 17 months ago, is in the capital of the Republic.

The entry of General Carranza with his troops was received with great enthusiasm.

When he passed the National Theatre, the cavalcade was halted while the Constitutional leader received from the labor leaders the flag Madero lost in the last days of his campaign.

The city was bedecked in gala attire, festoons of flags sweeping every building and point of vantage. The streets were so thronged with people that the progress of the triumphant parade was slow.

Although the enthusiasm knew no bounds there was little disorder. Upon arriving at the National Palace, General Carranza reviewed the army from the balcony and made a brief speech to the dense crowd filling the Plaza de la Constitución.

The First Chief declared the agrarian and other reforms for which the revolutionists had fought would be put into effect as soon as possible and he prophesied the dawn of a new era of peace and prosperity for Mexico under a regime where every citizen would be able to earn his living without being enslaved to haciendados or other exploiters.

"GOD WITH THE STRONGEST."

That's All General Huerta Would Say About War in Europe.

London.—General Victoriano Huerta, erstwhile dictator of Mexico, was asked what he thought of the European war. He called for pen and paper, and wrote:

"On the present war in Europe I should not speak. All that can be said is what I have already said in the book of a lady, which is as follows:

"God is always with the strongest—that is to say, the strongest is always in the grace of God. It is for this that one is the strongest."

When asked to speak regarding the Mexican situation, Gen. Huerta closed his lips tightly and made the sign of the cross, as if putting the seal on. He said in English: "Excuse me; nothing."

Gen. Huerta has not visited the Mexican Legation, and he has had few callers. If he has wealth, neither the dress nor the scale of living of his party indicates it.

AMERICAN-MEXICAN CLASH.

Race Fighting Between Deputies and Outlaws in Arizona.

Globe, Ariz.—Four Americans and twelve Mexicans were killed in a series of clashes in and near Ray. Finn Brown, Deputy Sheriff, and two Mexican horse-thieves were killed in a fight in Devil's Canon, near Ray. A third Mexican was killed by Deputy Sheriff Henderson, when the latter and Deputy Sheriff O'Neill were ambushed by the thieves. Two more Americans, Earl and Frank Miller, brothers, and two Mexicans were killed when a posse came upon the outlaws.

Infuriated at the news of the death of members of the posse, American friends of Ray invaded the Mexican section. An American and seven Mexicans were killed when a number of the Mexican residents resisted the attack upon their homes.

ALONE IN JAURES KILLING.

Villain Denies He Had Accomplished in Killing Socialist.

Paris.—Raoul Villain, the assassin of the French Socialist leader, Jean Leon Jaures, denied at a preliminary hearing that he had accomplished in the crime. He reiterated the assertion that Jaures had betrayed and wronged the country.

Villain, slight of build and looking like a student, with his blond hair brushed back, told how he had sought the Socialist leader after buying revolvers, and said he would have shot him on the streets or wherever he found him. Extras announcing mobilization had incited him to anger, and he said he spoke to no one of his intention.

ESTIMATES NORMAL CORN CROP.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Forecasts 2,700,000,000 Bushels.

Washington.—Production of 2,700,000,000 bushels of corn in the United States this year is the forecast of the committee on statistics and standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Its report is based on data secured as of August 12. The outlook is for about a normal crop, since the average yield for the past ten years is placed at 2,690,000,000 bushels.

LESS GOLD USED IN CALIFORNIA.

Yellow Metal Withheld to Discourage Hoarding in War Times.

San Francisco.—As a result of the European war, California is becoming familiar with greenbacks. By general agreement the banks in San Francisco and other cities of the State are passing out paper money instead of the familiar gold coins, and there is now said to be more currency in circulation here than ever before. Bankers say that this done to discourage gold hoarding in times of war.

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